Meeting of the Ten Governor

The Governors of the Almshouse Departs their usual weekly meeting at the office, City Hall, Park, at five o'clock on Tuesday evening. Messra. Townsend, McLaughlin, Herrick, Pinkney, Williams West, Smith and Dugro, were present.

Upon motion of Mr. HERRICK, Governor Townsend was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, with the entry of the adjournment of the meeting upon the 15th inst., were read by the Secretary, Mr. Phillips, and approved of.

The usual requisitions for supplies of food, clothing, medicine, material for repairs, &c., were received from the wardens, storekeepers, and medical officers, of the various institutions. They were examined, corrected in some instances, and the necessary orders made thereon. Some of the articles demanded for use of the hospitals were curtailed in amount, and others referred for the consideration of the appropriate committees. The following census of the inmates in the different institutions, upon last Saturday night, was presented by the clerk, when it appeared that there were in

being an increase of six persons during the week. The CHAIRMAN called the attention of Governor Herrick, as a member of the Committee upon City Prisons, to the fact of the existence of an open fire-

Prisons, to the fact of the existence of an open fireplace at Jefferson market, in which wood was burned,
causing a great and offensive smoke. He (the Chairman thought there should be a stove and pipe placed
in it. Referred to Committee on City Prisons to report upon the matter.

Mr. Pinkney said that the Committee upon Bellevue Hospital had examined the bill of Mr. Otter, for
sharpening instruments, which was a very necessary
work, and therefore the committee passed the bill.
The committee also recommended that the pay of
Joseph Develin, who has charge of the amputating
room, and is most attentive, be raised from five to
seven and a half dollars a month; he (Mr. Pinkney)
would beg to offer a resolution to that effect; and, also,
that the pay of John Rielly be raised from two and a
half dollars to five dollars a month, from the first of
March. Resolutions accepted.

March. Resolutions accepted.

Mr. Herrick said that the Committee upon the Lunatic Asylum reported in favor of paying the bill of Edward Kennedy for carpenter work. Report

of Edward Kennedy for carpenter work. Report accepted.

A communication was read from the Superintendent of the Almshouse, relative to the price of stools required for the institution. There would be about five hundred required, and from the prices asked by several houses, whose cards were enclosed, he thought they could be had cheaper than they would be made at the institution.

Mr. Smith said—It is most important work should go on there; and I think, with plenty of carpenters from the city prison, they should be made upon the ground. They will cost about \$25 a hundred.

Mr. Herrick moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Supplies. Adopted.

the Committee on Supplies. Adopted.

A communication, with regard to the roof of the City Prison, was referred to the committee on that

A letter from Mr. Kelly, relative to the consump-tion of coal by the boiler at Blackwell's Island Hos-pital, was read. It appeared that 1,800 pounds of coal were consumed weekly. Referred to committee

coal were consumed weekly. Referred to committee to inquire into.

A communication was read from the Warden of the Almshouse, with respect to the establishing of a reservoir for Croton water in the institution, which would have a most beneficial effect upon the health and cleanliness of the immates. He (the Warden) had received a plan and estimates from Mr. Renwick, and the cost would be about \$3,000, and he would beg to call the attention of the Governors to the matter. Referred to the chairman of the Almshouse Committee, associating with him the chairmen of the Committees upon the Penitentiary, Workhouse, and Lunatic Asylum, with power to examine and report.

Mr. Dugre moved that the entire matter be referred to a special committee of three, to report to the Board.

Mr. Herrick would hope that the first reference would prevail instead of the amendment. This motion was carried. The committee now consists of the President, Messrs. Dugro, Herrick,

consists of the President, Messrs. Dugro, Herrick, and Williams.

A communication was received from J. Swan and the Chief of Police, relative to the alarm and annoyance caused to the patients in the New York Hospital, owing to the police taking in insane persons suring the night. The document stated that there was not any accommodation there for persons so afflicted. Ordered upon file.

The following letter was read from Simeon Draper, Esq., resigning his office as President of the Board of Governors:

New York, Feb. 22, 1863.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Mr. West said—Sir, it more properly belongs to this side of the Board to offer some remarks upon the resignation of Mr. Draper. For a number of years, sir, we have had the benefit of his association and counsel, during which time he has always met us in a spirit of amiability and kindness, which won us in a spirit of amiability and kindness, which won our esteem, and was creditable to his heart; whist his firmness in the discharge of his duties, and disposition to economize the public funds, with his humane regard for the wants, the feelings, and the failings of the poor, will perpetuate his memory amongst us in as lasting a manner as if an adamantine column were erected in his praise. I will, sir, submit the following resolutions for the sanction of the Board:

- Provided The Adams of the Sanction of the Board:

Resolved. That this Board have received with feelings of profound regret the resignation of Mr. Draper as their President, which position he has held from the period of its first organization to the present time.

Resolved, That a sense of the duty which we owe to ourselves, to the public, whose interest we represent, as well as justice to Mr. Draper, impel us to place upon record the high appreciation we entertain of his faithful and devoted attention to the charitable and other institu-

cord the high appreciation we entertain of his faithful and devoted attention to the charitable and other institutions under our charge.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Draper as President, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we shall still be enabled to profit from his councils and advice; and in his retirement from his office, we desire to testify our regret at our loss, and express to him not only our own, but the thanks of the whole community, for the invaluable services he has rendered to been, and to assure him that he carries with him our pet wishes as well as the proud testimonial, "Well done, hou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That the above resolutions be entered on the ninutes, and that a copy, duly autenticated, be sent to ir. Draper, and published in the daily papers.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and midst a very general feeling of regret at the loss of ir. Draper's kind association.

Mr. Ducko again called the attention of the Board to the saving which might be effected by the encouraging of competition amongst contractors for various articles, instead of purchasing of individuals.

Mr. Williams would remark upon the number of fifteen houdred previous heing in the remiter.

Mr. Williams would remark upon the number of fifteen hundred persons being in the peniten-

Mr. Pinkney presented a report founded upon examination of many cases of persons confined there for the first time by police prosecutions, whom it would be well to discharge. Referred to the proper

Mr. Duono moved that the Governors ballot now

Mr. Smrr would prefer not voting to-night; and would amend by laying Governor Dugro's motion over for one week.

would amend by laying Governor Dugre's motion over for one week.

Mr. Herranck was quite indifferent as to the time the mation would be acted upon.

Mr. Smith—As the matter seems to have been arranged on one side of the house already, as to this appointment, I want a little time to see if we can arrange a little also. I want the principle adopted that the office of President and Secretary of the Board shall alternate yearly between whig and democrat, and that when we have a whig President we have a democrat as clerk, and vice versa. If that be recognised by the Board. I am prepared to vote. Remarks having been made that Mr. Draper held office for four years. I look upon the subject as one of personal courtesy, and that his election was made without any view upon his part or ours.

Mr. Duoro.—But he appointed the committees to suit himself during the time, though, if I have two eyes and ears.

The Chairman fauid, that Mr. Draper always consulted gentlemen as to what particular committee they wished to serve upon. I have heard you.

The CHAIRMAN gain, that part in Braper always consulted gentlemen as to what particular committee they wished to serve upon. I have heard you, Mr. Smith deprecate politics, and now you draw the party line very distinctly.

Mr. Smith said he did not wish to do so by any

peans.
Mr. McLaughlin—I am glad, sir, that the matter

mr McLacotlin—I am glad, sr, that the matter

as taken this turn. I made remarks, a few evenings

go to the effect that the chief magistrate of the

ty be President of the Board during his term of

thee. This would save you all the trouble.

Mr. SMITH—This irregular conversation shows

Jiat the desire upon the other side is to destroy the

political equilibrium of this Board; the object is to

introduce the Mayor—an excellent magistrate and citi
call of the course a total chance in the average.

political equilibrium of this Board: the object is to introduce the Mayor—an excellent magistrate and citizen—in order to cause a total change in the appointments under the Board. I am for a rotation of whig and democratic Presidents from amongst our clves, without calling in any extraneous aid.

Mr. McLaronine—The Danie I have properly or ganicod, as far as it has gone. Mr. Smith, you know

more about it than any man, as you were acting in opposition to it as a lobby member at Albany.

Mr. SMTH—I went to Albany, as a city representative, to present certain papers; I did present them,
as in duty bound; but as to having expressed personal predilections there, I am yet to learn that I did

MR. HERRICK reviewed the subject deprecating political allusions, and expressing his readiness to go into a ballot upon the principle of rotation of offices of President and Secretary.

After some further conversation, Mr. Pinkney moved that a ballot for President be entered upon.

moved that a ballot for President be entered upon. Carried.

Mr. Dugro and Mr. Pinkney were appointed tellers. There were eight ballots cast. Mr. West received seven votes and one was blank. He was declared elected unanimously.

The President was conducted to the chair by the tellers, and returned thanks to the Governors for the high honor conferred upon him, trusting he was so conformed as to discharge all the duties required of him towards sixty thousand of our fellow beings in want, misery, and distress. If I fall far short of the energy and talent of my predecessor, I can only look to you for support.

you for support.
This appointment having vacated the office of ecretary of the Board, a ballot was taken to elect e. Mr. Pinkney and Mr. McLaughlin acting as one, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. McLaughlin acting as tellers.

Gov. John J. Herrick was elected unanimously,

Gov. John J. Herrick was elected unanimously, and returned thanks.

The subject of the increase of salaries was next taken up. Mr. Smith would move that the salaries of the bookkeeper, clerk, and supply clerk, in the office, should be increased, as reported by the committee, with the exception of that proposed for Mr. Corwin, which he thought should be a little higher, on account of his position as financial clerk. He thought that the best arrangement would be to give Mr. Corwin, chief clerk, \$1,500; Mr. Spellman, supply clerk, \$1,250, and Mr. Phillips, clerk to the Board, \$1,250. Mr. McLaughlin objected to the proposition, as unfavorable to the democrats. It is like the appointments in the City Prison, all on one side.

Mr. PINKNEY made a very lengthened legal exposition of the organization of the Board, and denied the "hue and cry" shout, that the whigs acted unfairly, or were taking the "lion's share" of pay and places.

fairly, or were taking the "lion's share" of pay and places.

Mr. McLaughlin—It is very easy, gentlemen, to say words, but not easy to prove them. I have a note here from an officer of the City Prison, stating that there are only three democrats in office there; that there are more in it is lie number one. I know there are some of the twenty-shillings-a-week men, who do all the dirty, heavy work—democrats—but where do the high salaries go to? You had to travel to Franklin county for an officer. Did you get a democrat there? No; it was easy to get a whig. I'll never vote for a democrat to get two dollars, and give five to a whig; that is not my way, and we won't have it.

Mr. Dugno advocated a greater equalization of appointments. Complaints have reached me from the City Prison, against the keepers at Jefferson and Washington markets, which show a bad feeling. I think Mr. Edmonds should give us a better sprinkling from our side, as vacancies occur. I am not prepared to vote upon the subject of salaries to-night.

Mr. Williams was in favor of an equalization of appointments.

Mr. Suffir would amend his resolution in this way:

Mr. Williams was in favor of an equalization of appointments.

Mr. Smith would amend his resolution in this way:
"That Mr. Phillips receive \$1,250 as his salary, and \$250 a year for his services as clerk to this Board."
Mr. McLaughlin moved that a committee of three be appointed to equalize the salaries, and report to the Board in March.
Mr. Dubro seconded the amendment. There were four votes in the affirmative, and four in the negative, taken upon Mr. Smith's resolution.
The Chairman declared the amendment of Governor McLaughlin lost.
Mr. Williams was opposed to the hastening of action upon the matter of an increase for three officers, but would prefer taking the entire subject at once, with regard to all the salaries.

The matter was laid over, to stand as a special order for the first Tuesday in April, upon motion of Mr. Herrick. The Board then adjourned.

The Alleged Perjury in the Forrest Divorce Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Escorder, Aldermen Wesley Smith, and Bard.

NINTH DAY—THE DESPENCE CONTINUED.

Feb. 24.—The court was not so crowded this morning

as heretofore. There were nine female relatives and friends of the accused in court, seated near him and his counsel. The Recorder proceeded to read to the jury the testimony (already reported) taken on Tuesday, in the abence of Mr. Owens, the juror, who was then ill.

testimony (already reported) taken on Tuesday, in the absence of Mr. Owens, the juror, who was then Ill.

The first witness called was Chas. H.Tupper, who deposed—My employment is forging iron for steamshipe; I have not been a commander on the North river; my residence is in Melrose, Westchester county; my business is in this city; I have known Mr. Doty for five or six years; his character, as far as I know, is good.

Cross examined—I have resided in Westchester co. since May last; I have done business in this city for about ten years; I have seen Boty frequently about the city; I don't know that his character was ever brought in question; I judge it to be good from what I know of him personally. Q. Isn't be addicted to telling large stories? A. Not that I know.

Wm W. Tupper, deposed—I reside in Williamsburg; I am in the lumber business; I have been commander of a steamboat on the North river; I know Mr. Doty six or seven years; I met him frequently in Troy and New York, and as an officer on board the steamboat Troy; I never heard Doty's character questioned before this trial; I con sidered his character good; I never heard anything against it.

Cross-examined—Doty was not steward on the boat that I commanded; I was running a boat the same time he was; I was on the Empire and he was on the Troy; we run so that we met once a week; when I say I never heard his character questioned until this trial, I mean the trial of the Forrest case; my duties were very much of an engrossing character, and occupied my time very much; I don't recollect that I have heard Doty's character much spoken of; I kne w him at the Croton Hote! he afterwards went to Boston; I don't know when he went there; I knew Boston; I never knew anything about his going to rieston. I don't know when he went there: I knew would call the acquaintence very intimate; I saw him once a week; my intimacy was merely passing him the time of the day; never had any occasion to discuss his character; I could nt mention that I heard anything par-

ticular said of hischaracter in connection with the Forrest trial; if I have I don't recollect.

William Allen deposed—I am a counsellor at law, resid-ing in this city, I know Mr. I oty, I think, since the fall of 1850; so far as I know, I suppose his general character to be read. d. Clark-That's all any man can say: so far as he

knows.

The Attorney General—If every one pursued that course we should not have had this trial. Course we should not have had this trial.

Witness cross examined.—I was examined as to his character on the divorce trial, Q. Did you know anything of him until 1830? A. No, sir; I had no knowledge of his general character then. (in 1850.) Q. Are you able to say now that you know what his general character is?

A. Legally speeking, I don't; the reason is, I never heard his character called in question till the divorce trial; I never heard it spoken of except in connection with that trial.

al. R. D. Floyd Jones re-called by the defence—The Decem-R. D. Floyd Jones re called by the defence—The December trial of the Superior Court commenced, I think, on the first Monday in the month; the statute directs that it should then commence; the statute makes it terminate in December; I think there has been some amendment, but not in this particular; the December term of the Superior Court was extended into January by consent of the counsel on both sides, and their clients; that consent was duly entered on the minutes; it does not appear that Mr. Boty's name is entered as consenting, Q. What is the regular torm of the court. (Objected to.)

Mr. Clark remarked that the indictment stated that the perjury was committed during the regular term of the court, and when the result of this case may consign a man to spend perhaps half the remaining term of his life in prison his counsel have no right to lose the advantage of every objection.

The Attorney General said this was a mere question of law, and they cannot call the witness to testify as to the

The Attorney General said this was a mere question of law, and they cannot call the witness to testify as to the construction of law. He contended that any legal term of the Coart was a regular term.

Q. by Mr. Clark. What term of the Court was that while held in the month of December; was it a Special or a General Term? (Objected to. Objection sustained and exception taken) Q. Was the Forrest divorce trial while it was being held in the month of Dec. '51, had at a General or Special Term of the Superior Court. (Same objection and exception.) Q. Was it a struck jury? A. It was; the cause was tried under the code, it was not the ordinary jury, it was a "strack" jury.

Mr. Clark read from the minutes, by which it appeared that the trial of the cause was allowed to progress during the vacation and beyond that. Now. Mr. Doty was in dicted for perjury committed during the December term, whilst the evidence is that he was not sworn until 14th January.

whilst the evidence is that six the statute prescribes the January.

The Attorney General said the statute prescribes the term of the Court and it is a question of law; where it does not it is entirely in the discretion of the Court to prescribe the duration of the term. (Real from the code of 1851.)

Mr. Whiting contended that there was no such term the complex term." as laid in the indictment.

Mr. Whiting contended that there was no such term known as "a regular term," as laid in the indictment. They are Special Term and General Term, the former held by one judge, and the latter by not less than two. He therefore proposed to prove by Mr. Jones what term of the Court this trial was held at.

The Attorney General said they should send for the present Clerk of the Court to produce the papers, and also the order of the Court, which was made by the whole Bench, prescribing the term.

The record of the Court was then sent for.

Q. By Mr. Clark—Do you know of any order made by the Superior Court, appointing the General and Special Terms of those Courts and the duration thereof, during your term of office' A. Yea; I know of several being made appointing the special and general terms of the Courts, I was clerk from Get. 1848, till about 1st March, 1852. Q. Was any order made by the Superior Court appointing its general and special terms, and prescribing the duration thereof, between the lat lee. 1851, and the expiration of your office? (Objected to.) All the orders during my term of office were made in writing.

The Attorney General with Irew his objection to the last question: but Mr. Jones said be could not exactly recollect; there were several made and drawn by Judge Sandford with his usual care, but witness could not recollect if there were any made during that particular period.

Fydney Ketcham, land agent—Resides in Georgia.

hear anything of his habit of exaggerating past occur-rences? A. I don't know that I heard any remark of the kind until after the Forrest trial; since then I have. [This question and answer were objected to, ad-mitted, and exception taken.] Q. Have you heard him speken of at the Croton in any particular except as to his fidelity as a hand? A. I dont know that I did; have met him in the streets since then; know nothing of his asso-ciates since 1846. Lames I. Davion. When Principles 1846.

clates since 1846.

James I. Dayton—Knows Doty since 1848; so far as I know, I believe his general character to be very good.

Cross examined.—By general character I understand his general deportment. Q. You mean to say that his general deportment is very good? A. As far as I know. Q. Do you know what the general speech of people about him is? A. I have heard some remark since this trial commenced, that's all I have heard about him; heard the efficiers of the boat speak of him; heard people at the breakfast table say he was a good steward, and could set a good table (laughter); heard my father say he was a very fine man.

breakfast table say he was a good steward, and could set a good table (laughter); heard my father say he was a very fine man.

To Mr. Clark—By deportment I mean his conduct.
C. C. Gordon—Resides in Brooklyn, is bookkeeper in New York; knows Mr. Doty; thinks he knew him prior to May, 1846; prior to the Forrest trial I think I never heard anything against him; my opinion of Mr. Doty is formed from my intercourse with him; as far as I know, his general character is good.

Cross examined—I could not call to mind any opinion expressed as to his character; I think I have heard people say he was a clever man; met him at a Ledge room; he belongs to the same Order that I do; it is the Order of Odd Fellows; my opinion was formed of Mr. Doty from what I heard people say of him.

Charles Swift knew Doty since 1848; he was in my employment as carver in my restaurant; it is a pretty important position, so far as dellars and cents are concerned; as far as I know his character is good.

Cross examined—I never heard his character assailed until the Forrest trial; I don think lever heard any one speak of his general character up to that time; I was sworn on the other trial.

Thomas Sausse—Resides in Troy; knows Doty about three years; his general character is good.

Cross-examined—Heard one man, who does business for Captain Tucker, say he was a clever fellow; I heard people speak of him since he was indicted; I never heard anything againsthim before that; heard him spoken lightly of since. (Exception.)

S. J. Strong, clerk in the New York Post Office—Knows Doty about fifteen years; never heard anything againsthis character is good.

Cross-examined—Did not know him continuously during

hoty about fifteen years; never heard anything against his character before this case; as far as I know, his character is good.

Cross-examined—Did not know him continuously during that time; I think I have seen him every year; I do not know the fact that he was in Charleston from 1840 to '44; I am not willing to swear I saw him in 1843, nor in '42; I an ever heard anybody say anything about him; what I say of him is of my own personal knowledge.

Simon P. Hull—Collected rents for Judge Scott from 1841 to '45; I had the collection of the rent of '93 White street. Q. Who was the tenant of that house? A. Miss Clifton; she resided there, I think, from 1842 to '45; Q. Had you occasion to call there for rent during the year 1844?

The Attorney General objected to the question as not pertinent; if it is for the purpose of contradicting Dr. Quackenboss, it is immaterial, if any time, out of June and July.

The Recorder said the majority of the Court sustain the objection. (Exception.)

Q.—Did you call there to see Miss Clifton at any time during the months of July or August, 1844?

The Attorney General—As to July, we don't object, as to August we do. (Same ruling and exception by prisoner's counsel.)

Q. Did you see Miss Clifton during the summer of

the Attorney General—As to July, we don't object, as to August we do. (Same ruling and exception by prisoner's counsel.)

Q. Did you see Miss Clifton during the summer of 1844, and if you did, state when and where, and under what circumstances, and what was her state of health (Same objection, same ruling and exception).

Henry H. Rice, one of the deputy clerks of the Superior Court, recalled—Q. State the last appointments of the General and Special Terms of the court, and their duration? A. January 18, 1851; those rules were adopted by the full bench, and none have been adopted since.

Q. Are the General and Special Terms of that court now held according to that appointment? A. They are; they are made by a general rule: it never was entered in the minutes to my knowledge; I have been in the office nearly five years; I went there before the code passed Q. Has there ever been any appointment of the General and Special Terms of the court, and the duration thereof made, otherwise than by a general rule? A. Not to my knowledge; Judge Sandford prepared the rules, and they were printed from his manuscript. [Produces a printed copy of the last appointment of the General and Special Terms of the court.]

The Attorney General objected: they should produce

the court.]
The Attorney General objected; they should produce oe original manuscript.
Q. Are these the rules now governing the court? (3bthe witness was then requested to search for the mi-autes in the office, and his examination was suspended

intil morning.

George T. Cook, bookkeeper at A. T. Stewart's & Co.; know Mr. Forrest by sight. Q. Did you ever hear Mr. orrest make any remark relating to the trial of Doty, or elative to his willingness to go to hell if he could convict

The Attorney General objected to the question, as entirely collateral to the issue, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court reserved its decision until morning.

BEFORE ADJOURNMENT,

ment having arrived, the Court reserved it's decision until morning.

BEFORE ADJOURNMENT,

The Grand Jury came into Court, and, after presenting several bills of indictment, the foreman stated to the Court that, at the request of the members of the Grand Jury, he wished to know what they were to do, as several persons whom they had subponed before them as witnesses, refused to answer questions put to them, notwith standing such questions did not reflect on themselves in any way; and further, that other witnesses who had been subporned and attachments issued for them, had left the city to parts unknown. Another witness, the foreman said, was sick in bed, and in that case were the grand inquest to wait on him in a body? (Mr. Hall, the assistant District Attorney, remarked in a low tone, that if that was done it might cause the death of the man.) (Laughter.) The foreman stated that they were at a loss to know how to proceed, if they could not compel the witness to answer.

Mr. Whiting, one of the ex District Attorneys, remarked

know how to proceed, if they could not compel the witness to answer.

Mr. Whiting, one of the ex-District Attornega, remarked to the Court that, during his term of office, a case occurred of the like description, and it was then managed by asking the questions in writing, and the question submitted to the Court, who were to decide if it was proper and legal for the witness to answer, and if it was, then the Court had the power, in the further refusal of the witness to answer, to commit him for contempt.

The Court concurred with Mr. Whiting.

The foreman also asked the Court if they had the power to hold over, or, in other words, to continue their sittings into the coming month.

The Recorder informed them that their duties must end on Saturday for this term, and that all unfinished business must remain over for the next term.

AFTERNOON COURT.

AFTERNOON COURT. n Doher Attempt to Commit Grand Larceny.—Two Germans, named Charles Faust and Francis Enghofer, were tried and convicted for an attempt to commit a grand larceny.

The Court sentenced them for two years each in the State prison.

Herman Miller and Henry Lemon were next tried and convicted of a grand larceny, and sentenced to two years

convicted of a grand larceny, and sentenced to two years in the State prison. Guilly of Forgery.—Jasper S. Corning pleaded guilty to an indictment for forgery in the third degree. The Court remanded him for sentence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MAKKET.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24-6 P. M. There was a little better feeling in the stock market this morning, and transactions were to about the usual extent. At the first board Canton Co. sdranced 2 per cent; Pennsylvania Coal. 4; Parker Fein, 1; Phœnix Coal, 11; Potomac, 1; Stonington. ; Norwich and Worcester, J. Hudson River Raiload declined | per cent : Harlem, | : Long Island, 4 : Montgomery Zinc, 4. There was quite an active demand for government and State stocks and railroad bonds, at prices a fraction below those current yesterday. At the second board, all the improvement of the morning was lost, and the market closed very much depressed. There was a general break down in the fancies. Potomac fell off | per cent : Stonington, 1; Phoenix, 14; Nicaragua, 1; New Creek, 1: Cumberland, 1; Norwich and Worcester, ; Erie Railroad, 2; Harlem, 4. Sixth Avenue Railroad advanced & per cent. At the close the prospect for holders of stocks was gloomy enough.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$169,072 05; payments, \$360,447 74—balance, \$5,001,449 99.

A new fire insurance company is about being orcanized in this city, under the name of the Dry Goods Fire Insurance Company. It will be under the management of some of our most prominent citizens.

To-morrow (Friday) Mr. Simeon Draper will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. 10 bonds of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$1,000 each ; 32 shares of the stock of the same company, \$1,000 each; 10 shares of the Republic Fire Insurance stock; 14 income bonds of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, payable 1857 and 1859; and 200 shares of the Suffolk Bank stock, of \$50 each.

The imports into this port to-day, Feb. 24th, have been as follows :--

been as follows:—

Bleaching Fowder—152 casks. Coal—265 tons. Dyewood—5,500 lbs. logwood. Dry Goods—482 packages per Guy Mannering; 1,682 per Arabia. Drugs—51 barrels balsam copavia; 32 casks alkali; 4 casks senna; 14 casks cream tartar; 40 barrels camomile; 200 cases paste; 593 casks, 700 kegs bicarb. soda; 452 casks, 60 tierces soda nsh, 99 cases magnesia; 180 casks Epsom salts. Fruit—40 dozen pine apples; 3,000 boxes oranges; 550 boxes lemons. Hides—9 barrels deer skins. Honey—10 tierces. 1ron—8,222 bars railroad iron; 48,847 bars, 3,402 bundles, 1,024 do. hoop; 1,681 do. sheet. Molasses—44 hogsheads. 303 tierces, 526 barrels. Marble—74 blocks. Paist—10 casks colors; 100 barrels wentian red; 10 hogsheads lamp casks colors; 100 barrels wentian red; 10 hogsheads lamp Jacobs clerces, 520 barrels venetian red, 10 hogsheads lamp black. Salt—3,150 sacks. Steel—70 cases. Sugar—532 hogsheads, 55 boxes. Segars—56 boxes. Tin—703 boxes tin plate. Wood—8 crotches mahogany. Wine—70 cases, 146 casks. The American Exchange Bank, of this city, is

collect if there were any made during that particular peried.

The American Exchange Bank, of this city, is about increasing its capital to two millions (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,000) (2,000,00

other previously in operation. The American community and an institution, and afforded facili for the redemption of the issues of the most ren banks in the country, at rates which will sav great deal of money. The course pursued by Metropolitan Bank made it absolutely necess that something should be done to save the p from the heavy shave extracted from them. American Exchange Bank came to the relief of holders, and we are now in a fair way of having more equalized paper currency, and less distinct in the issues of banks in the different We States. All the advantages the Metropolitan guaranteed are secured by the American Exchi Bank, without any of the disadvantages. We h been subjected to all sorts of proscription.

Metropolitan Bank would not receive the bill certain banks upon any terms. It selected banks home-and shut out all others. Any bank of doub character they would not touch, but left it foist upon the public its bills to any ext wthout making the first move to prevent Instead of compelling the poor banks to imp their condition, and give their circulation a b character by receiving their bills and pres ing them for redemption, the Metropolitan confi its redemptions to such banks as no one doubted. called this regulating and improving the curre The American Exchange Bank shuts out no from the benefits of its cheap redemption. It to uncurrent money from all who choose to deposit them. The bills of all good, well-secured banks, open an account with the American Exchange B are redeemed, without regard to their location. published a list, a few days since, of the bank Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, regularly take the American Exchange. Since that time m more have been added. The organs of the M politan Bank appear to have a holy horror of policy pursued by the American Exchange, and loud in their complaints. This is not surprising the Metropolitan finds a competitor, or rival, in American Exchange, it did not dream of. The following resolution was submitted by

Fairall to the lower House of the Legislatur Maryland, on the 12th inst., and unanimo adopted:-

Resolved, That the President and directors on the of the State of Maryland, in the Baltimore and tailroad Company, be, and they are, hereby requeste inform this House, at their earliest convenience, whe inform this House, at their earliest convenience, whether the said company have made any contract or arrangement with the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company for the transportation of coal, and if so, the nature and character of said contract—the quantity of coal to be transported—the present capacity of said road for the coal trade, and what arrangements, if any, the said rail-road company have made for the transportation of the coal of other coal companies; and whether said railroad company have refused to contract with coal companies other than the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company for the transportation of coal.

The management of the Baltimore and Okio Delta.

The management of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail read appears to be getting into bad repute. Since the road was opened to Wheeling the greatest con fusion has existed throughout the entire line. From present appearances, the coal trade of the Cumberland region is likely to suffer seriously for the wanto proper facilities on the road for transporting the coal offering. The above resolution will bring out some developements. The management throughout is de fective, and nothing short of a thorough reorganization can remove the difficulties.

As it may be of some importance to those interested in the old Commercial and Railroad Bank o Vicksburg, we furnish the following information of the railroad business, derived from an official 1.-Cotton receipts on the road :-

10,459 12,941 18,313 18,594 20,095 Oil meal, hhds 94 947 Rope coils... 7 This looks like a large and favorable increase

business. The annexed statement exhibits the quantity an value of certain articles exported from this por during the week ending and including Saturday February 19, 1853, distinguishing the destination an

		tPOOL.	100
Quan.	Value		Value.
Cotton, bales 2,628	\$130,318	Staves, M 21	\$1,160
Flour, bbls 18,378	86,318	Mahogany, log 1	40
Chrome ore 250	3,500		2,088
Naval stores. 4,124	8,652	Flaxseed, tcs. 200	3,000
Pork 50	800	Y. metal, lbs. 9.430	1,684
Beef, tcs 306	6,195	Clocks, cases . 134	1,629
Corn, bush45,241	38,837	Medicines 3	469
Wheat 67,488	86,896	Horn tips, cks 12	340
Bacon, lbs., 94,500	8,887	Furniture, cs. 6	170
Cheese 78,297	7.162	Bladders, pkgs 6	120
Lard 316,891	31,354	Apples, bbls., 100	300
Linen, bales 2	2,150	Clov. seed, hds 40	3,375
Currants, cks. 584	9.000	Cobalt, cases, 11	4.800
Sp'm oil, gs 7,276	9,509	I. R. goods 28	868
Seal oil 10.696	5,882	Paper 1	61
Tobacco, hds. 24	3,000	Segars 11	710
Do. mfd, lbs.15,278	2,406		

	Cheese 78,297	7,162	Bladders, pkgs	6	120
	Lard 316,891	31,354	Apples, bbls	100	300
	Linen, bales 2	2,150	Clov. seed, hds	40	3,375
1	Currants, cks. 584	9.000	Cobalt, cases.	11	4.800
1	Sp'm oil, gs 7,276	9,509	I. R. goods	28	868
1	Seal oil 10.696	5,882	Paper	ī	61
1	Tobacco, hds. 24	3,000	Segars	11	710
3		2,406	congata	**	*10
	Do. mfd, lbs.15,278				No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other
	Total				\$461,720
	- CONTROL OF STATE	PALM	OUTH.		2000
	Staves. M 2		Wheat, bush.9	252	219 900
	States, M		Traces, summer	~-	#12,200
	Total				\$1.266
			GOW,		,
	***** **** 1 141		Beef, tes	100	** ***
	Flour, bbls1,141	₩1,020	Doer, tes	TRO	\$4,060
	Total.		. 		911 000
	10141,				,000
	The Tank Control to the Control	HAVR			
	Cotton, bales.1,676		Furniture, cs.	5 2	\$310
	Je'ler's ashes. 34	5.100	Tea, pkgs	2	32
	Hams, lbs 1,164	163	Segars, cases.	2	.64
	Beeswax 1.660		Shooks	43	200
	Pot as's, bbls. 15		STATE OF THE PARTY	-	

I. R. goods, ca 8	304	Total	\$635,192
The state of the s	ROTTE	RDAM.	
Cotton, bales. 321	\$14,199	Mahog'y logs. 49	\$734
N. stores, bbls 868	1,607	Ex. I'wood, bx 100	449
Potas's bbls. 50	1,124	Cedar, bdls 100	
	525	Cedar, bais 100	1,265
Staves, M 10		Seed, pkgs 7	100
Tobacco, bxs. 52	3,149		
Wh'bone, lbs.2,332	840	Total	.\$23,992
		FERP.	400
N. stores, bbls 608	\$970	Candles, bxs. 6	597
Ashes 73	1,524	Segara cases. 4	680
Corn meal 12	48	Ginger 200	900
Wax, lbs 650	197	Paintings 6	355
Tobac'o, hhds 175	15,710	Drugs 11	95
Rice, tierces. 49	1,260	Brooms 3	80
Coffee, bags. 3,193	30,437	Fustic, sticks2,199	1,044
Staves, M 1	86	Hra'ware, cu. 168	1.860
Ma'gany, logs 100	3,500	assumment and some	
W bone, lbs.18,279	6,784	Total	\$65,807
	икстви и		TOTAL PORT AND THE STATE OF THE
Pork, bbls 147	\$2,512	Wine 202	\$127
Flour 441	2.476	Lingeed oil 431	109
Ship bread 127	304	Silks, cases 31	4.604
Beef 12	122	Tea, chests 249	150
Apples 5	10	Cocoa, bags 9	102
	37	Pepper 10	44
	44	Hardware, cs. 4	108
	266	Varnish 11	
Medicines, pks 5	196		54
Wood ware 98			48
Dried fish, ewt. 125	504	Metals 10	112
Pickled do bls 12	111	Shoes 12	500
Onions, b'hes.2,865	132	Br. sugar, bbls 28	458
Candles, bxes, 320	1,409	Rum, galls 561	417
Butter, 1bs 3,811	821	Soap, bxs 4	26
Lard 3,571	432	Domesties, pks. 2	181
Hams 1,953	245	Perfumery 20	48
Cheese 1,375	137	Ref. sug., 1bs.1,224	107
Leather 324	60	Confect'ry, cs. 16	112
Rice, tierces. 23	613	Pickets 1.004	50
Schnaps, kegs 3	93	Peas, bushels. 26	35
	151	I. R. goods, cs. 3	87
	730		2.480
Can. balls, bxs 68		Crapes 11	2,400
Saddlery, cs 1	79	Mare!	***
Clocks 47	360	Total	\$21,785
Cordials, gals, 91	74		

Pork bbls 211
Beef 50
Heans 5
Corn meal 450 \$22,651

Potatoes, bus. 170 Oniena
Applea
Alcohol
Beef
Cement
Blacking
Cider brandy
Mackerel
Ship bread
Kega
Pork, bbls
Ale Naval stores. 293 Glass 114 Machinery 27 Skins

		THREA	GONA.	
Staves, M				\$1,391
C Deard bhis	970)	AUWTR	Ref'd sugar .27,708	40 000
S. Bread bbla Do. kegs. Pork, bbls Flour,	1.827	\$6,927	Butter. 47 820	11.768
Pork, bbls	. 640	56,420	Lard 22,074	2,934
Flour,	21,682	143,560	Cheese 29,061	3,673
Vinegar,	14	400	Brooms, dox 137	262
Flour, Vinegar, Apples, D. üsh, cwt Brandy, cskt D. fruit. pk Pickl'd fish, Herrings, bx Candles. Fire cracker Pickles. Soap. Syrups.	190	580	Ref'd sugar 27,705 Buttler. 47,820 Lard. 22,074 Cheese. 29,061 Brooms, dos. 137 Woodw're,pk 1,263 Furniture. 213 Boards, ft.200,000 Cot. duck, blts 112 By'ts & sh's, pks 347 Nails, csks. 430 Clooks, cases. 227 Hardware. 296 Iron sates, No. 15 Drugs, pkgs. 20 Frame houses. 3 Shingles, M. 12 Scales. 2 Oots, bush. 2,200 Clothing, cases. 8	\$2,322 11,768 2,934 3,673 262 3,262 796
Brandy cake	8	300	Boards, ft. 200.000	8,876 6,299 11,270 2,400 5,737 13,447
D. fruit. pk	ts 855	6,434	Cot. duck, blts 112	6,299
Pickl'd fish,	. 550	1,970	B'ts & sh's, pks 347	11,270
Herrings, bx	.1,100	558	Nails, csks 430	2,400
Candles	1,100	70	Hardware 205	13 447
Pickles	580	2.434	Iron safes, No. 15	13,447 1,542 466 780 52
Soap	. 500	500	Drugs, pkgs 20	466
Syrups	. 40	408	Frame houses. 3	780
Perfumes	3	300	Shingles, M 12	51
Cider	25	9 006	Oata bush 2 200	1,191
Clama	978	1.850	Clothing cases 8	1.260
Segara Case	s. 11	1,850 7,911	Hats.	1,260 4,534
Mf. tob, lbs.	32,750	8,273	EXT CONTRACTOR PLANT MAN	1,589
Hams & ba-			Domestics, pks 18 I. R. goods 121	1,589
Syrups. Perfumes Cider. Oysters Clams. Segars. case Mf. tob, lbs. Hams & ba- con	40,575	18,833	I. R. goods 121	4,164
				\$348.478
101a1				0010.110
Obselve		PORT	Potetoes bbls 10	\$16
Shooks Hoops, M	11	267	Potatoes, bbls 10 Onions, &c 10	22
see feet were				
Total			*****************	\$1,099
			K100.	
Iron, tons.	1	\$93	Boards, feet. 3,000	871
Paints, pkgs Domestics.	7	172	Woodware, pks 40	80
Domestics .	.1,073	56,655	Hardware 21 Coaches, No 13	121
Embrocation	1. 30	90 355	Coaches, No., 13	10,648 820
Combs, boxe	8. 5	1 545	Cottons 366	7 950
Drugs	33	1,545 755	Cocos. bgs 730	11,922
Books	2	283	Silks, cases 9	7,950 11,922 5,333
Machinery . Drugs Books Fire clay, b	gs. 60	60	Tea, pkgs 47	477
				\$06.590
Total	*****		*****************	.\$96,530
Hamilton L	900	CANARY	Oil bbls 20	\$102
Pick fish bi	de 200	80	Steel cases 10	82
Herrings, b Pick, fish bl Ship bread.	10	80		118
Rosin, &c.	50	101	Gunny clth,bs 3 Staves, M 31 Lumber, ft 18,000	1,120
Cheese, 1bs	190	19	Lumber, ft.18,000	301
Hams	400	47	Furniture, cs. 23	391
Tobacco, ble	40	1,203	Glassware, pks 2 Stationerv 1	126 32
Matting rol	. 0	76	Stationery 1	- 02
Rosin, &c. Cheese, 1bs Hams Tobacco, bls Spars Matting, rok Total				\$4,277
			GUIANA.	
Pork bbls	520		M tobacco.lbs. 366	\$86
Roef Tongues Vinegar	251	\$6,526 2,070 81	Oil meal, caks 5	46
Tongues	4	81	Matting, rolls. 6	44
		200 625	Sheen No. COE	372
Potatoes	260	397	M tobacco,lbs. 308 Mitobacco,lbs. 308 Mitobacco,lbs. 308 Matting, rolls. 5 Tobacco, lhds 3 Sheep, No. 205 Hay, balos. 202 Corn, bushels. 252 Matches, cs. 20 Peas, bushels. 109 Onions, crates 5	1,150 78
Cornmeal	250	875	Corn, bushels, 262	154
Flour	800	4,675	Matches, cs. 20	200
Oil, whale, g	s. 765	451	Peas, bushels. 100	150
Candles, bx	.2,230	5,663	Onions, crates 5 Hops, bales 2	67
Potatoes Cornmeal Flour Oil, whale, g Candles, bx Lard, lbs Cheese	21,576	5,663 2,736 1,228	Hops, bales 2 Hardware, pks 6	67 63 66
Cheese	11,710	1,228	Likiuware, pas o	
				.\$28,533
-	200000	NEW O	RANADA.	
Flour, bbls.	368		Military arti-	

	The state of the s	NEW G	RANADA.	
	Flour, bbls 368	\$2,018	Military arti-	
M	Beef 10	128	ticles, pkgs 4	852
	Naval stores 61	148	Glass, boxes 3	5
	Vegetables 97	205	Drugs, pkgs 82	2.85
	Ale 12	72	Hardware 29	55
	Apples 4	12	Pewter ware. 1	14
	Molasses 40	500	Groceries, pks 40	19
	Ship bread., 106)	77.75	Shooks, bdls 25	21
	Do. kegs 230 }	727	Hats, cas 1	4
	Pepper, bage. 6	69	Blacking 4	2
	Wine, cases 3	74	Shot, kegs 15	. 18
	Silks 6	1.225	Dag. art's, os 1	11
	Butter, lbs 1,345	324	Grates, boxes 4	20
	Ref. sugar 16,433	1,428	Furniture 28	41
12	Hams 1,275	188	Stationery 3	12
ı	Sugar, bhds., 14	987	Matches 4	7
	Lard, lbs1,110	133	Plated ware. 1	79
	Brandy, gals. 32	60	Saddlery 13	6
я	Grasscloth, cs 1	84	Red arts., pes. 313	82
ш	Candles, bxs 46	376	Cinamon, tos. 82	9
	Perfumes 18	66	Water closets 2	6
	Preserves 17	181	Hay, bales 15	2
	Soap 160	292	Lumber, ft54,000	98
	G'powder, kgs 137	427	Mach'ry, pkgs 5	33
	Paints &c. pks 26 F'crack's, bxs 170	98	Iron, bars 86	4
	F'crack's, bxs 170	267	Steel, cases 10	7
	Rice, bbla 30	290	Safe 1	6
	Sm. boiler, No. 1	875		-
	Total		***************************************	\$20,40
	В	RITINH W	MET INDIAS	
	Pork, bbls 71	\$1,282	Lard 5,786	869
9	Beef 147	1,326	Cheese 5,532	61
	Flour 371	2,147	Rice, tierces. 27	66
	Corn meal1.861	9,047	Corn, bushels, . 191	13
, di	Lard oil 1	42	Tes, boxes 4	
	Ship bread 47	97	Oxen, No 52	3,60
W)	Potatoes 200	275	Sheep 20	12
H	Onions 100	141	Hay, bales 120	15

80	Tobacco 1	147	Furniture, cs. 3	110
of	Manuf. do. 1bs. 357	103	Bran, bags 130	80
	Candles, box., 224	586	Paints, &c. bx 14	154
	Butter, lbs 2,441	481	The state of the s	
d	Total			. \$23,923
rt			IIJ.	MARCON CONT.
	Coal. tons 80	\$400	Locemotives. 2	\$21,000
y,	Bricks 44,000	138	Iron bars 798	1,001
d	Sp oil, galls. 1.049	1,949	Lumber, ft.134,000	3,500
	R. R. Art's, pkg 6	1.040	Lard, kegs 100	190
	do cars 4	8.389		
	Machinery 26	2,932	Total	. \$50,448
		AVE	UCA.	100
ie.	N. stores, bbls.422	\$1.504	Matches, cs. 4	\$70
30	Beef 8	114	Straw hats 2	116
40	Pork 6	106	Furniture 14	148
88	Ship bread 115	300	Candles, box. 50	102
00 84	Varnish 4	27	Gunp'er, kg.1,490	960
84	Flour 124	730	Rice, tes 3	78
29	Onions 8	26	Tobacco, hds 108	12,270
89	Rum 100	842	Butter, Ibs 240	75
40	Cot. cord, cs. 125	772	R. sugar 774	54
70	Domestics 94	3,960	Lard 779	102
20	Segars 2	120	Hams 680	70
00	Tin, pkgs 6	138	Oars 50	54
75	Clocks 1	20	Shingles, bd. 150	265
00	Stationery 1	69	Lumber, ft. 50,000	920
88	Drugs 4	96		
51	Braids, cases 1	2,460	Total	\$26 605
10	Dimmin, Canon I	TO PARTY OF THE PA		,
-		BRA	JII.	***

\$34 Cassia mats 100
206 Nalle, kegs 10
1,427 W'dware, pkgs 31
57 Ag imp'ts 8
22 Lumber, feet.5,000
114 Pepper, bgs 8
76 Cloves 2
25 Clothing, cs 2
44 Progs 10 Onions, bbls. 12 N. stores. 63 Flour. 240 Shipbread, ks. 57 Paints. 4 \$206 Paints..... 4 D. fish, cwt.. 35 Lard 2,257 Butter 750 Candles, bxs ... 37 262 Total

MATT.

\$3.079 Cheese, lbs. 1,818

6.070 Hams ... 918

80 Rice, tierces 17

77 Nails, pkgs. 11

20 Cluthing, case. 2

41 Stationery 5

41 Freuses 2

72 Dental instmis 1 \$180 120 433 76 99 246 Pork, bbls.. . 182 Flour. . . 1 015

72 Dental instmts
52 Hardware, pkg
997 Coaches
...
1,464 Boots, cases.
324 G'powder, kgs.
659 Pickles, cases.

\$10,504 \$1,940,923 2,265,628 Total.....Previously this month.....

Excess of imports over exports in three weeks, \$8,311,321 The shipments to Liverpool, Havre, and Australia, last week, were unusually large, which served to swell the aggregate to an extraordinary extent. It was the most active week in the exporting line we have had for months. It will be seen by the detailed statement above that the outward movement in bread stuffs has been particularly large, forming a good part of the total value of exports. Of the shipments to Havre, nearly the whole was cotton.

The excess in the value of imports into this port for the first three weeks in February, is by no means a very favorable feature in our foreign trade. An excess of upwards of eight and a quarter millions of

187

389

duce them to act with more caution. In Pebruary, 1852, the excess of imports over exports was only \$2,714,501. In February, 1853, the excess will onnt to full eleven millions. If this does not call for heavy shipments of specie, we are entirely wrong in our calculations. As soon as the importers commence making their remittances for recent importations, we shall see a rapid advance in rates for sterling exchange, and an active movement outward or coin. The recent depreciation in prices for bread stuffs in the corn markets of Great Britain, will give a great impetus to every branch of industry, and markets abroad will be required for the products. Cheap breadstuffs in Great Britain generally gives a stimulus to manufacturing; and as our markets are usually made available for clearing out from the markets of England, all the surplus products of the manufacturing districts, we may for large importations, which must be paid for in some way. With United States sixes, State stocks, railroad bonds and shares, with California gold dust and American double eagles, we have managed so far to pay up the balance due foreign manufacturers and others, after the proceeds of our shipments of cotton, corn, &c., &c., had been placed to our credit but whether we shall continue to do so, with as much apparent ease and promptitude, is a matter for grave consideration-a question in the solution of which every man of business and property in the country is interested. Our indebtedness to foreigners on account of loans directly and indirectly made, never has been so great within the history of this country, as at this moment. Independent of the immense amount of our stocks and bonds held in Hurope, millions of dollars have been invested in this city in bonds and mortgages, and in other ways, where it can be withdrawn at short notice. The proceeds of large importations of foreign goods have been placed on this side of the Atlantic in such investments as have given good dividends. These investments are in a position to be withdrawn at the shortest notice; and in the event of the value of money in England rising much beyond the current rate, we may look for a remittance of the bulk of this foreign capital. There probably never was a time when we were in a position to be influenced to a greater extent, favorably or unfavorably, by financial movements in Europe, than at the present mo ment. We must keep our sails trimmed for any emergency. emergency.

Stock Exchange.

\$3000 U S 6's, '56... 107 ½ 125 shs l'hosnix Mg Co

\$5000 U S 6's, '62... 115 ½ 100 do.... 330 22 ½

15000 U S 6's, '67... 120 100 do.... 530 23

\$1000 U S 6's, '67... 120 do... 582 23 ½

1500 U S 6's, '68 120 1500 Ohio 6's, '60 109 4 1000 Ind. Can Pref 5's 38 5000 Eric Int Mtg Bds 117	400 dob60 2334
1500 Ohio 6's, '60 109 W	400 do b66 231/2 100 do s3 221/2
1000 Ind. Can Pref 5's 38	100 do830 23
5000 Erie At Mtg Bds 117	100 do 860 23
10000 Erie 20 Mtg Das 111	50 do b60 2314
7000 Erie Inc Bds 98	25 do 23
7000 Erie Inc Bds 98 5000 Erie Con Bds '71 . 97 1/2	25 do 23 100 Petomac Cop Co 376
10000 do b30 9734	150 Long Island RR., 38 ja
1000 do'62 99	100 do #90 37
6000 do b60 99	100 do 38
1000 do 62 99 5000 do b60 99 8000 Huds 1st M Bds, 105	100 Erie RR b30 88 %
1000 Huds New Bos W	23 do 88 ½ 150 do860 88 ½ 100 dob20 88 ½
50 shs N A Trust 20	150 do 860 88 34
42 Met'plin Bk 108 130 People's Bk 105	100 dob20 88%
130 People's Bk 105	100 dob20 88%
5 Naseau Bk 101 150 Morris Canal 21%	100 do , b20 88 4 40 do 88 5 300 do 81 6 88 4 50 do b30 88 5
150 Morris Canal 21%	300 do als 88%
100 Carton Co b60 124 125 do 124 100 do 12334 250 do b60 125	50 do 530 88%
125 do 124	00 00,,,,,,,,,,
100 00	
	100 do b16 88 4
150 N J Zinc	50 de 850 88
of Postem'th D Dook 612	50 de850 88 650 Harlem RR 68
25 Tortem ta 1 2000 074	500 de 67%
25 do 634 750 Nie Trans Co 3634	500 de 67% 350 de 60%
25 do 634 750 Nie Trans Co 3534 250 do	400 dob00 8814
200 do b60 36	10 Stonington RR. 56%
100 Penn Cosl Co 113	40 NJ RR 136
	10 Stonington RR. 66% 40 NJ RR. 136 200 Nor & Wor RR. 61% 100 do. 130 52%
800 do 6734	100 do 130 621
100 do 57%	250 do b30 52
905 An 57	250 do
100 dob60 57 % 50 dob10 57 %	300 do b60 67
50 dob10 57%	20 Mad & Ind RR 102
200 00	10 Gal & Chi :age RR 133
50 do b60 b734	
125 Parker Coal Co 42	10 Panama Script. 13214 100 Panama RR 190 130
25 do 41 1/2	100 Panama RR 190 130
75 do 41 50 say do 40%	50 do s4m 130
50 3 do 40%	5 NH & NLondon 63
SECOND	BOARD.
30 shs People's Bk., 105	200 shs New Creek Ce 27 50 do
106 Ocean Bk 103 1/2 100 Morris Canal 213	50 do 234
100 Morris Canal 2178	50 Cumb Coal Co 563
200 Portsm'th D Dock 614 100 Montg'y Mining. 334	150 do 56% 100 Nor & Wor RR. 430 61%
50 Potomac Con Co 33/	100 Nor & Wor RR .430 61 1
200 Portsm'th D Dock 614 100 Montg'y Mining. 334 50 Potomac Cop Co. 334 226 Canton Co 123	20 Erie RR
226 Canton Co 123 50 de s10 123 75 Parker Coal Co 41	25 do 87 x 190 do 87 x
75 Parker Coal Co., 41	400 dos10 87%
TOU STOR FTOR INT. NOU BOX	15 do 87%
100 do 5634	100 do b30 887
26 Phoenix Ming Co. 22	10 do 875
150 do 560 991/	100 do #60 8734
60 do 21%	140 do 87%
100 do 130 2114	300 Harlem RR 67 %
260 Nic Trans Co 35	350 do b60 68 %
100 dob10 35%	50 dob80 68%
00 0003 30	200 do b56 68% 150 Reading RR b3 69
50 do 3434	150 Reading RR 53 00
50 dob30 3514	16 do 89
14 Sixth Ave RR 118%	40 Rome&W'nRR #10 105
CITY TRAD	E REPORT.
	MURSBAY, Feb. 24-6 P. M.
	sales reached 80 bbls., at \$4

68% for pots, and \$5 75 for pearls, per 100 lbs. Busswax.—American yellow was rare, and held at 29 %c a 30c, per lb., cash.

BESWAX.—American yellow was rare, and held at 29% a 30c. per lb., cash.

BREADSUTFFS.—Flour continued in good demand for consumption and shipment, at improving prices. The transactions included 9,000 barrels—sour at \$4 50% a \$4 68%; superfine No. 2 at \$4 62% a \$4 75; fine rye at \$4 68%; superfine No. 2 at \$4 62% a \$4 75; fine rye at \$4 68%; superfine No. at \$4 81% a \$4 87%; ordinary to choice State at \$6 a \$5 25; mixed to fancy Western at \$5 31% a \$5 66%; common to good Ohio, and fancy Genesee, at \$5 37% a \$6 50; fancy Ohio at \$5 50 a \$68%; mixed to good Fouthern at \$6 37% a \$5 62%; favorite do. at \$6 62% a \$6 50; extra Genesee at \$5 50 a \$6 25; and fancy Southern at \$6 a \$7.50. Comment favored buyers. The sales consisted of 900 bbls., at \$3 31% a \$3 37% for Jersey, and \$3 75 for Brandywine, per bbl. Wheat was rather dull, though firm. A sale was made of 6,200 bushels Canadian white, on shipboard, at Boston, for Europe, at \$1.14. Bye and barley remained inactive. State and Western cats were more inquired for, at 49c. a 51c. per bushel. Corn did not vary much. The day's transactions amounted to 68,000 bushels inferior to choice and Southern white and yellow, at 60c. a 66c. per bushel.

Corysts was inanimate, though stiffly held. No important sales transpired.

Portant sales transpired.

COTTON.—The sales were 1,400 bales to day, at steady Prices.

FIRE CRACKERS.—There were 800 boxes Canton, 40 packs,

COTON.—The sales were 1,400 bales to day, at steady prices.

FIRE CRACKERS.—There were 800 boxes Canton, 40 packs, bought at \$1 55 per box, usual credit.

FERICATES —Rates were stendy for Liverpool, with engagements of 11,000 bashels grain, in bulk, at 94, 500 bbls, flour in an American ship at 2s. 9d., and 2,000 bbls, mayal stores at 3s.; and 3,000 bbls, flour were engaged at 2c. 6d. in a British ship. To Glasgow, 1,500 bbls, flour were ongaged at 3s. 3d. To Australis and California, rates continued stendy without change in quotations.

FRUT.—Sales have been made of 1,080 boxes bunch raisins at \$2.75 a \$2.80, 600 clusterdo, at \$1.86; some Soutaern peanuts at \$1.12½ per bushel; 20 cases sardines at 70c.; 16 boxes shelled almonds at 20c., and 80 bbls, curranteat 110. a 11½c.

HAY.—River was inactive and nominal at \$1 a \$1.12½ per 100 lbs.

HOYS.—Last year's crop were sparingly bought at 18c. a 2cc. per lb.

HONS.—Soutch pig was in demand at \$35 a \$36, to arrive, and \$38 on the spot, per ton.

LATES.—Eastern were very eagerly sought after at \$2.50 per thousand.

LIME.—Eastern were very dealerly sought after at \$2.50 per thousand.

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OHS.—The, day's operations embraced 1,500 gallons olive, in part at \$1.25, and 7,500 gallons linseed at 75c. per gallon.

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PROVISONS.—Pork tended downwards; the transactions consisted of 600 bbls, at \$15 37½ for new prime; \$17 for do. mess; and \$17.26 thin do. per bbl. Pickled meat continued in fair demand. The sales reached 300 pkgs, at 7½c. a. 7½c. and 200 kcgs choice, at 11½c. per lb. Beef was more freely dealt in, the sales amounting to 500 bbls, country prime at \$5.50 a \$6.25; city do. at \$7 a 7 25; contry mess at \$9 75 a \$11.26; and city do. at \$13. About 200 bbls, beef hams found buyers at \$15. We append a few extracts from Liverpool inters, received per America, Pacific, and Arabia, by one of our leading mercantile firms, and